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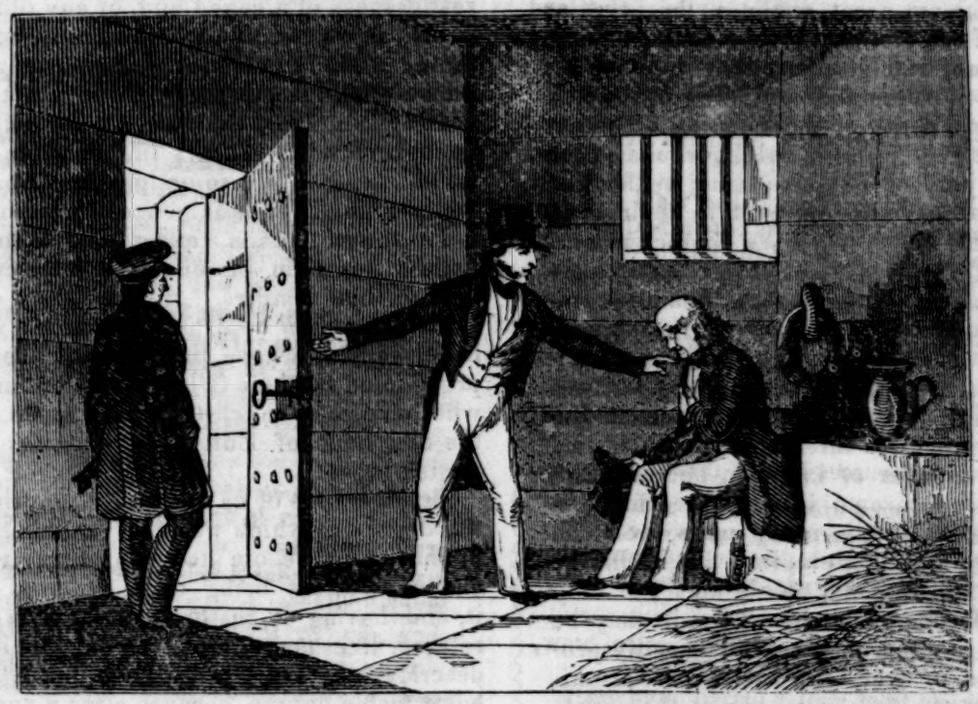


A RELEASE FROM PRISON.

Whoever has witnessed a scene of this kind can hardly have failed to be effected by it; and it is still more natural for one who has been in any manner an actor on such an occasion, long to retain deep impressions of it. Perhaps we may, ourselves, imagine the scene more likely to strike our readers than it is: for it is natural to look for in others, what is felt by one's self.

Imprisonment has strong effects upon the mind, and usually upon the body also. A person may easily form some idea of what his feelings would be, if placed in a confined apartment and kept there against his will, even for a short time: but it would be very difficult to imagine the various states of mind which he might pass through in the course of a long incarceration. These, of course, would be greatly influenced by his circumstances, the causes or authors of his sufferings, the fears or hopes of the future, and the recollections of past scenes, mourning friends, &c. Books have been published, both true and fictitious, with details of prison-scenes; and those who, like ourselves, have been acquainted with many released prisoners, must have heard particulars of an affecting nature.

Experience, we believe, has proved, that a state of close confinement is in itself very unfavorable to the reformation of the vicious, although in our penitentiaries there are many inmates who could not be reformed if allowed to go at large. There are happily moral means often faithfully applied with great effect, under the improved system of discipline, with the most gratifying success.

Imprisonment has been relied upon, in a thousand instances, to produce effects which it is not adapted to produce. The inquisition, with its horrid array of torments for the mind as well as for the body, ran through a course of the most shocking experiments for many ages; and, even in Protestant countries, long

after their emancipation from the sway of Rome, public opinion sustained the old custom of prolonged imprisonment, under many objectionable forms, as a supposed cure for vices which it was more likely to aggravate and extend. It is but a few year since imprisonment for debt was practised under the laws of this state, and many good men anticipated from its abolishment great public evils. But, as one of the practical results of the change, we were lately assured by a judicious friend in the country, that it has been a principal cause of the clearing of an extensive region in his neighborhood of the worst part of its population, by leading men of business to trust in their dealings only those who have characters worthy of confidence. Strange as it may seem at first thought, the idle and worthless, soon after the law went into operation, began to remove to states and territories where credit was habitually given on different grounds, viz.: because the debtor might be threatened with a prison.

The number of innocent debtors who have been thrown into prison has been very great, and, in many cases, there can be no doubt, the creditor has been the most culpable, and sometimes the only culpable one of the two. Credit may be easily granted, under such friendly professions, or even with such verbal promises, that the failure to pay at the proposed time may have been no breach of an express, actual promise. And in but few cases could imprisonment be rationally expected to secure the payment. The prisoner is deprived of his power to earn money.

Liberty is one of the things most essential to our happiness, and the love of it seems to have been so implanted in our nature, that nothing whatever can eradicate it. It rather grows than dies or fades by being counteracted. The longer we are deprived of it the more do we long for it. Yet enjoyment of liberty is in a great measure ideal: for we have no desire to do a thousand things while we know we may do them, which we should long to do the moment we thought ourselves likely to be forbidden them. And, on the other hand, it is not the mere power to change our place which we might desire: but the enjoyment to which such change would introduce us. We may feel all the misery of imprisonment even while we are at large in a great town, or a whole country, if we are not able to reach some other, where our most valued friends reside: when, if in their society, we should enjoy sufficient freedom within a more limited sphere.

In this part of our nature the brutes seem to resemble us; and he shows signs of an inconsiderate mind, or an insensible heart, who is indifferent to the restlessness of a caged bird, or any other animal in a condition where it is discontented. Many persons think themselves humane because they are cautious not to destroy life, while they are not regardful enough of what renders life valuable to its possessor. We sometimes find those, who, through the indulgence of some bad habit or evil passion, render their homes little better than prisons to some members of their families. How strongly do such characters contrast with some we have known, whose praises have been proclaimed by their fellow-prisoners, and who have done much to convert some of the dungeons of Europe into abodes of contentment!

Perhaps none of us could ever conceive the degree in which we love the liberty of motion: freedom to go where we choose, without being once deprived of it, and having it restored. The joy of release, like many other feelings, is indescribable. Though we have felt it in but a feeble degree, because after a very short imprisonment, we can say that it seemed in a measure different from anything else we had ever experienced. The period of life to which the recollection takes us back was an early one, and the impression made was deep and lively. Arrested near Paris for distributing Bibles by the road-sides, we were committed to the prison of the Conciergerie, and, after a short incarceration in that place, so notorious both in the times of the Revolution and in those of the Reformation, were set at liberty.

One effect of that short experience has been to give us a warm interest in prisoners; and the little which it has been in our power to do for them since, has by no means abated our commiseration for those who are bound. It has led us to watch with deep interest the success of measures for the moral improvement of confined criminals, as well as for the release of innocent sufferers; and, among the many discouraging aspects of society which surround us, we are happy to

acknowledge, that great improvements have been accomplished in the laws and in titutions connected with this subject.

Many other improvements may be made, especially in places where least has been done; and we can assure our readers, that some of them may find, by enquiry, miserable fellow-creatures in their neighborhoods, whose condition, in some respects at least, resembles that of the poor prisoner represented in our print, to whom they may perform such a friendly part, as that rendered by the man who has opened his prison-door and invites him to walk again at liberty If any of them should render such a service to but one innocent sufferer, and restore an affectionate father to his family, he would have gratifying subject for reflection for the rest of his life, and do a benefit to society.

Rome.

A conspiracy against the Papal Government has been discovered at Rome, which was to have taken place on July 17th, the anniversary of the amnesty. Paid agents were to have created an alarm among the multitude assembled on the occasion, and to have thrown daggers at the feet of the soldiers, to induce the belief that it was intended to murder them. Fifty malefactors were to have been let loose from the prisons into the Piazza del Popolo, shortly before the fireworks, in order to occasion confusion.

The popular chief Ciceronacchio discovered the whole on the 15th. The people immediately demanded the supension of the feast, and the Pope having ordered the immediate armament of the National Guard, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens applied to the authorities for arms, and succeeded in maintaining public tranquility. Cardinal Ferretti, the new Secretary of State, arrived at Rome on the 16th, and judged with his own eyes of the terror and indignation, prevailing in the capital. The people received him with acclamation, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

The first act of Cardinal Ferretti was to dismiss and exile Monsignor Grasselini, the Governor of Rome, allowing him only twenty-four hours to quit the city. M. Grasselini opposed no resistance, and instantly set out for Naples.

Colonel Freddi escaped at the moment some national guards entered his house to arrest him. They found his servants burning papers with so much precipitation that they set on fire the curtains of his bedchamber. Captain Muzzarelli and Bertola were apprehended, and the former would have been murdered by the populace, had not Prince Alessandro Torlonia and Prince Rospigliosi interfered. The brothers Galanti had made their escape.

Various other persons had been arrested, and the disclosure of the prisoners, and the papers seized in their possession, had already thrown much light on the conspiracy. The National Guard was armed and equipped in all haste, and several princes had offered the ground floors of their palaces to establish temporary posts. The troops of the garrison, and even the gendarmes, in whom the conspirators placed every confidence, fraternised with the people. Colonel Bini, commanding a battalion of chasseurs, several officers of which were compromised in the plot, had visited all the posts of the National Guard, and declared, with tears in his eyes, that he was totally ignorant of the designs of those officers.

Scottish Poetry.

A curious literary discovery, connected with Burns, has just been announced, says a writer. It is stated that there is manuscript evidence to show that much of the good poetry in the Scotch hymns and paraphrases, owes its existence to the emendations of the Ayrshire bard. Hitherto the corrections on those compositions have been ascribed to Logan, a minister of South Leith, and author of Runnymede," a tragedy, and of the posthumous Sermons which bear his name. In collections of poetry, he is named as the author of "Ode to the Cuckoo;" but even of this honor his memory is about to be deprived, for that ode, as well as other pieces of which he obtained the credit, is now said to have been written by Micnael Bruce, well known as the author of the verses, entitled 'Spring.' It is curios, if true, that the people of Scotland should all this time have been singing Burns in their devotions, without a suspicion of the fact.—Sel

Graves are but the prints of the footsteps of the angels of eternal life.—Sel.

Assyrians Ruins.

Our readers will remember the surprising and gratifying discoveries made among the ruins of Niniveh, two or three years ago, described in our first volume, p. 29, 85, and second volume, page 731. We have lately mentioned the discoveries made by Mr. Layard, a young English gentleman, devoted to the subject, both on the Tigris and in Egypt. A few months ago, he proceeded down the river about twenty miles below Khorsabad, where Messrs. Botta and Flandin had laid open the ruins of Niniveh, and, in a short time, discovered the remains of ancient edifices, formed and ornamented on the same plan, but in some respects surpassing them. The Mahomedan authorities of the country soon forbade his proceeding: but the large stones described below have been safely brought by him to England, as many of those obtained at Niniveh are now in Paris. Like the Egyptian bas-reliefs, (or bassi-rilievi, as the Italians call them,) they are sculptured very slightly, that is made to project only an inch or two in the highest parts. The following description we copy from the London Athenæum.

The Nimroud Marbles.—"These most interesting remains consist of eleven bassi-rilievi and two fragments of a colossal statue of a bull with a human head; all taken from a vast edifice situated on a mound at a place called Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about twenty-five miles south of Mossul,—and the site, as there is good reason to believe, of the most celebrated and ancient capital of the Assyrian empire. It would be impossible to fix the date of these remarkable sculptures until the inscriptions which, it is presumed, will arrive with the next cargo, shall have been more fully investigated; but we may conjecture, from the magnificence and vastness of both the structure described by Mr. Layard and that discovered at Khorsabad by M. Botta—as well as from the elaborate details of the sculptures—that they are of a very remote antiquity; possibly of the earliest period of the first Assyrian empire. There can be no question that they date earlier than the time of Sennacherib, whose predecessors had made such extensive conquests, and who, during the reign of Hezekiah, invaded Jerusalem: for the terrible calamities which followed that event, and the total dismemberment of the Assyrian empire which took place so few years after, could not have allowed sufficient time to accomplish such magnificent works as these monuments attest. We may, therefore, regard the sculptures in question as undoubted evidences of that primitive civilization of the human race of which we have such abundant proof in the books of the Old Testament.

"The walls of the palace at Nimroud, from which these works of Art were taken, like those of Khorsabad, are composed of unburnt brick or clay incrusted with slabs of gypsum, eight inches in thickness, and seven feet wide. The original height of the slabs cannot be ascertained at present,—because Mr. Layard has cut off the accompanying inscriptions in order to render them more portable.—Each slab was firmly secured to that above and below it by three plugs of brass or wood, and to that on each side by wedge-shaped cramps like those used in the structures of Ancient Egypt.

"The significant and important decorations of these ancient palaces seem to have been arranged in horizontal compartments, alternately filled with sculpture and with the cuneiform character of Assyria; so that each wall presented, as it were, an illuminated page of the history of the country,—or, more properly, a record of the prowess and achievements of the monarch, both in war and the chace, written in the vernacular of Niniveh and in the universal language of Art. Nine of the bassi-rilievi record the acts of the same monarch; and I have therefore endeavored to adopt that arrangement in my description which the subjects themselves seem to warrant.

"The first relievo represents the attack of a fortified city. The king accompanied by his bodyguard carrying his arms, and attended by a single servant, all on foot, directs his arrows against the city. The bodyguard are clothed in surcoats reaching midway down the legs. Each has a round shield upon his arm; which he held upraised to protect the sovereign from the shafts of the enemy. The one behind the king has a quiver of arrows, and a sword by his side. He holds two arrows in his right hand for the king's use; whilst the guard beside him bears the king's javelin, and is without a sword or quiver. Both guards wear sandals, and conical caps upon their heads.—The king's dress consists of a

long robe, richly fringed, with a shorter tunic closing down the front, and bordered and fringed. Two cords, knotted together, and with tassels to each, are suspended from the girdle, in which he wears two daggers, with a sword on his left side. He has a second arrow in his hand besides the one he is in the act of discharging from his bow. He wears a cap like a truncated cone, with a point at the top—exactly resembling that on the head of the personage represented in the sculpture at Nahr el Kelb; on the lower portion of which latter, however, are three rosettes—whereas, in the present sculpture, a plain and undecorated fillet passes round and is tied behind with long ribands.

"Ear-rings and bracelets are worn by all; sometimes distinguished by a three-lobed termination, sometimes consisting of rings with broad pendants. Those of the king, however, are longer than, and different in form from the others. The bracelets on the king's wrist are conspicuous from the rosettes: whilst those on the arms of the guard are simple massive rings. The servant is habited in a robe down to his feet and fringed at the bottom—and has a sash round his waist, over which the belt of his sword is buckled. On his left side are a bow and quiver of arrows, and in his right hand is an implement like a stick, with a rosette ornament at one end and a loop at the other —probably a whip. It is remarkable in all the sculptures that the personal attendants of the king, whether his servant or his bearded guard, carry this instrument, which resembles the handle of a whip—but in no case is a thong attached. Possibly, it is carried as an emblem of sovereign power;—as at the present day the governor of the province is always accompanied by the bearer of the Korbatsh. The servant's head is uncovered: and his hair is formally curled. He has ear-rings and bracelets, but wears no sandals. His garments, as well as those of the king, are elaborately embroidered and fringed. Immediately before the king is a castle formed of wickerwork, protected in front by curved projections of some less fragile material. This structure — which runs on wheels—is as high as the walls of the besieged town. Both upper and lower tower have three loop-holes for the discharge of arrows and other missiles. The upper tower contains soldiers, bearing square wicker shields, and armed with bows and arrows and stones. One soldier is discharging an arrow under the cover of his companion's wicker shield—while the latter is throwing a stone.

"The wicker engine likewise carries with it a battering ram; the stroke of which have taken effect upon the walls of the town—as may be perceived by the displaced and falling stones. The embattled walls of the city have at intervals lofty towers. The entrance to the city is by an arched gateway, opening with two valves and protected by a tower on each side. There are loop-holes and windows both in the towers and in the walls above the gateway. The defenders posted on the walls (two men in each tower) are discharging arrows — with which their quivers, slung over their shoulders, are well stocked; and they also use the square wicker shield. The besieged are distinguished in their costume from the besiegers by the head dress; for, instead of the cap, they wear a fillet round their heads resembling that worn by a people represented on the Egyptian mouments. In the front of the defenders is an elder of the city, who holds his slackened bow in his left hand, and appears, by his right, to be endeavouring to obtain a parley. He is closing it by bringing the four fingers and thumb together: an action still in use in the East to enjoin prudence, consideration, and invariably accompanied by a word implying patience.

"The next rilievo represents the chariot of the King drawn by three horses. In front of the chariot is the king's groom, and in the chariot itself the charioteer holding the reins and having a whip in his right hand. He is clothed in a tunic, with a sash and belt round his waist, and a sword by his side; but has no covering on his head or bracelets on his arms. The head of the groom is likewise uncovered, and his head elaborately curled. He is clothed in a tunic down to his knees, bordered and fringed, has a belt round his waist, a sword suspended from his shoulders, and sandals on his feet. The chariot closely resembles the Egyptian. To the sides are attached, crossing each other, two quivers full of arrows. Each quiver contains a small bow, and is likewise furnished with a hatchet. Proceeding from the front of the chariot, over or between the horses, is a richly

embroidered appendage—apparently the bow case. The bossed shield of the king is placed at the back of the chariot—serving for better security; and in the front is the brass or iron bar fixed to the pole, as in the chariots of Egypt. The spear is inserted behind the chariot, in a place appointed for it decorated with a human head. The harness and trappings of the horses are precisely like the Egyptian; but their tails are fancifully knotted. The horses have a string of alternately large and small beads round their necks; which appear to have cuneiform characters cut upon them—possibly a series of amulets, according to the custom of the oriental nations of the present day. The body-guard behind the chariot wear bordered but not fringed surcoats; and have slung over their shoulders their shields highly bossed, and with a lion's head in the centre. Their swords are likewise enriched. Their feet are protected by sandals and their heads by conical caps. They hold bows in their left hands, and in the right the peculiar whip-like instruments already described. Before the chariot of the king are two soldiers clad in scale armour, which reaches from the very cap, covering the neck and shoulders down to the ankles. The back of one is turned towards the spectator, so that the entire sword is seen hanging from the shoulders, and secured by a belt over the sash. He is directing his arrows upwards; whilst the other, who holds a dagger in his right hand, is protecting his companions with a thickly bossed shield. It is to be observed that every bowman in all these sculptures appears to be accompanied by a shield-bearer. A third warrior, wearing a sword, but not clad in armour, is kneeling down in front, intimating military discipline and order; and it is worthy of remark that the arrows are aimed at something above—perhaps a fortress, of which the representation is missing. This surmise is further supported by the circumstance of the king being nowhere represented on this slab. Probably in the next case we shall have the adjoining piece. A vulture is directing his course towards the battle field; where another, behind and above the chariot of the king, is already devouring a dying man, who appears to have fallen whilst in the act of flying for refuge to the city. He is clad in the costume of the enemy.

(*To be Concluded.*)

Animal Affection.

Messrs. Gonder & Co., contractors on the Boston water-works, had a valuable cart-horse severely injured a few weeks since, near Cochituate village. The animal was led home to the stable, where about fifty horses are generally kept. The ostler owns a water spaniel, which for some months has been constantly about among the horses in the stable, living on terms of great friendship with them. Immediately after the disabled horse was led in, he lay down and began to exhibit signs of great distress. The spaniel at once ran to the horse, and commenced fawning around him, licking the poor animal's face, and in divers ways manifesting his sympathy with the sufferer.

The struggles and groans of the horse being continued, the dog sought his master, and drew his attention to the wounded horse, and manifested great satisfaction when he found his master employed in bathing the wounded animal, and otherwise ministering to his wants. The ostler continued his care of the horse until a late hour in the night, and then called the dog to go home; but the affectionate creature would not leave his suffering friend, and continued with him all night.

And up to the time we last heard from the dog, forty-eight hours after the horse was injured, the faithful spaniel has not left the suffering horse day or night, for a minute, not even to eat; and, from his appearance, it is believed that he has scarcely slept at all.

He is constantly on the alert; not suffering any one to come near the horse, except those attached to the stable and the owner of the animal; and his whole appearance is one of extreme distress and anxiety. He often lays his head on his horse's neck, caresses him and licks his eyes; which kindness the poor horse acknowledges by a grateful look and other signs of recognition.

The above statements, which may be relied on for their accuracy, furnish one of the most remarkable and affecting exhibitions of animal kindness that we have ever met with; and should cover with shame the unfeeling creatures called men, who beat and abuse that noble and most useful of animals, without stint or remorse, and are utterly destitute of sympathy for the whole brute creation.—*Boston Traveller.*

Trial of Faith.

"GOD'S WILL BE DONE."

How can I see my Father's hand, and say,
"God's will be done?"
Oh! must I give my darling up, my own, my precious one?
Each day I loved her more and more, my heart was round her drawn,
I felt if she were from me torn, all comfort would be gone.

I saw her suffer sorest pain, but she was cheerful still,
And trusted meekly in the Lord, submissive to His will;
She spoke in accents sweet and clear, of Christ, her Saviour's love,
And said her Father had prepared, a better home above.

Then, like a bright and fragrant flower, she bowed before the blast,
And in affliction's darkest hour, on Christ her hope was cast;
No murmur e'er escaped her lips, she knew that she must die,
But waited till her Father called, then soared to realms on high.

Oh! she was beautiful and good, my own, my precious child,
Methinks I still can hear her voice, so gentle, sweet, and mild;
I hear her warble sweetest songs, I see her lovely face,
Her merry laugh, rings in my ear, I feel her fond embrace.

How sad my heart, how great my loss, how heavy is the rod,
Oh! must I lay my lovely child beneath the cold, dark sod?
Must wintry winds howl o'er her grave, and she be all alone?
Why was the treasure borne away, was she not all my own?

The Saviour heard the mother grieve, and gently He replied:
God lent the flower, and 'twas in love, thy child, thy darling died;
The plant, in more congenial clime, will blossom bright and fair,
For 'twas too gentle long to bloom, in this cold world of care.

Oh! think not that thy darling now, lies hid beneath the sod,
For she is in my garden bright, she now is with her God;
Transplanted with a Father's care, her life so gently closed,
She trusted in the Saviour kind, and in His love reposed.

And soon thine own, thy precious child, fond mother, thou shalt see,
For in my garden rich and fair, I have a place for thee;
It is a sweet, a lovely spot, where all is peace and rest,
And there, united with thy child, Oh! wilt thou not be blest?

How blessed were the Savior's words; in sweetest tones He cried,
My daughter wilt thou trust in me, and in my love confide?
For He who stayest the roughest wind, shall guide thee safely through,
And thou shalt feel thy Father kind, knows what is best to do.

The mourner raised her drooping head, and wiped away the tear,
For still she heard the Savior's voice, and knew that He was near;
She felt assured that 'twas in love God called her precious one,
She saw it was her Father's hand, and said:
"God's will be done."—*Dew Drop.*

A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love. It is like a resting-place for innocence on earth, a link between angels and men.—SEL.

Janet Frazer.

Who has not heard of Janet Frazer, the truly noble and devoted Scotch woman, who gave her homestead for the site of a Free Church, when no other situation in the whole neighborhood could be procured, in consequence of the land being held by a proud and irreligious Earl, who would for no pecuniary consideration furnish a site. Honourable mention was made by the Scotch delegation, when in this country, of her disinterestedness, and various little tokens of remembrance were sent to her by friends in America. We have the privilege of copying from a private letter from her to a friend in this country, what may be regarded as her answer to all those who thought her conduct was worthy of remembrance—SEL.

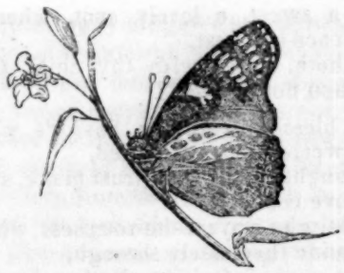
My heart was struck wi' great surprise,
I scarcely could believe my eyes,
And ferlied* much that gifts sae bra,
Were sent me frae America.

I bought mysel a braw new goon,
It's black merino, also shoon;
Part o' my gifts, thanks to them a',
My kind friends in America.

In gladness now I sit at hame,
Oft view my presents since they came,
Unmerited by me ava,
From my friends in America.

JANET DOUGLAS FRAZER.

* Wondered.



THE BUTTERFLY.

This beautiful creature, in its various species and varieties, is now sporting around, making gay some of our most humble walks in the fields, and adding a new ornament to the richest garden. Its short season of enjoyment, however, is already near its close; and its brief life is speedily to be terminated. If we were all better naturalists, in the company of these graceful, harmless and splendid insects we might be better moralists and wiser men. Perhaps there is no one of the animal creation, better fitted to teach to man a salutary lesson on the transitory nature of earthly enjoyments.

The following extract, from an anonymous writer on Natural History, contains some interesting facts.

"The butterflies, being day-fliers, and exposed to the sun, are far more splendidly adorned with colours than any other of the 'Lepidoptera;' while the dusk and night-flying moths, especially the 'Noctuæ,' which are eminently nocturnal, are almost invariably of dingy tints. Those 'Noctuæ,' however, which depart from the character of the family by becoming partial day-fliers, such as Noctua Chrysites, &c., have their wings clothed with splendid scales, whence some of them are known by the English names of the Burnished Brass Moth, the Gold Spangle, &c. This economy is, however, even carried to a more singular extent; since in those moths whose upper wings do not cover the lower, the latter are equally variegated with the former, while in those which rest with the upper wings meeting together and covering the lower, the latter are of a uniform, dirty brown colour, without markings. In like manner, we find in the moths produced from the geometric or looper caterpillars, a greater variety of teints than are exhibited in the other tribes of moths; and we consequently find them sporting by day, and forming a portion of a section which Mr. Stephens has, from this circumstance, termed 'Pomeridiana,' with the remark that they fly early in the afternoon, and in the evening or in the twilight, though some few may be found throughout the night. But the typical species fly in the full blaze of sunshine, and when they alight elevate their wings after the manner of the 'Papilionidæ.'

The indefatigable French naturalist Reaumur, to whose remarks we and other authors have been so much indebted, has given two chapters upon the construction of cocoons—his twelfth memoir of the first volume, comprising such as are of a rounded form, composed of materials furnished by the caterpillar itself, being either entirely of silk, or of silk mingled with the hairs of the caterpillar; and his thirteenth memoir comprising cocoons of an irregular form, in which other matters besides silk are employed. (See vol. i. ps. 212, 360, ii. p. 437.

Among those insects which form their cocoons of pure silk, the silkworm stands far pre-eminent; for, as Reaumur observes, if the luxury of silk were taken away, where could wool sufficient to supply its place be found?

Some species of caterpillars, being probably unprovided with a sufficient supply of silk, content themselves with spinning a cocoon of so flimsy a construction as to resemble network, allowing the chrysalis to be perceived without difficulty, and seeming formed merely as a support rather than as a defence to the enclosed animal. Of this description is one noticed by Messrs. Kirby and Spence, somewhat resembling an air balloon, the meshes of which are large and perfectly square. The pupa hangs in the centre, fixed by some few slight threads, which diverge from it to all parts of the cocoon, so that it looks as if suspended in the air, like Mahomet's coffin, without visible support.

Other species, among which the beautiful English scarlet tiger moth (Hypercampa dominula,) may be mentioned, form their cocoons of a somewhat more compact texture, but still insufficient completely to hide the chrysalis. The majority of the species, however, of those which are but ill-concealed in their cocoons, endeavor to supply the deficiency by drawing the adjacent foliage close together with silken strings, in the middle of which they occasionally congregate and form their cocoons in company."

THE HEAD OF AN AFRICAN.

Africa is a quarter of the world least known, because the most difficult and dangerous to be penetrated. The dangers arise from two causes: the savage character of many of the tribes and nations inhabiting it; and the unhealthiness of many of the climates. It is easy to see that the former might be avoided in a great measure, and the latter partly provided against, if there were large navigable seas, bays or rivers penetrating far into the continent. But these are almost entirely wanting. The coast of Africa is not encroached upon by any gulf or bay of considerable size on either of its three sides; and its whole surface is equally destitute of known seas and lakes, excepting Lake Tschad, which is not large and is quite inaccessible except over land. As to rivers, although a few of them are navigable for short distances, the Niger alone offers a channel of access to extensive regions unknown. The Nile we need not here consider, because, although it flows through a narrow tract of country, near the very borders of the continent, it is now under a government that renders travelling secure, and offers nothing new except among the remains of antiquity.

The Niger has already been visited by an expedition sent by the British government. It failed to make any important discoveries, in consequence of the sickness, and even the death of almost all the men. No obstacle was found to the navigation of the river, the people were friendly, and many of them proved to be more intelligent, civilised, industrious, prosperous and friendly than could have been expected. Arrangements might have been made for a regular trade with different nations, who have large commercial towns on the banks of the river: but the fatal fevers prevalent in different parts of Africa, left hardly enough men alive to navigate the iron steam vessels, down the stream. This unfortunate result is said to have been owing to the expedition being under the direction of the government; and a new one is now preparing by a company, from which success is expected. Every intelligent reader will wish to hear of its plan and progress.

Many curious and many important questions are to be decided by discoveries to be made in Africa: the face of the country, climates and productions: minerals, plants and animals. In every department of nature there must be novelties. But, after all, the most interesting must be man. And, among the varieties of races, states of society, languages, history, &c., of its numerous tribes, Africa shows us that she has much to teach the world. The variety, already known, is much greater than a superficial mind may naturally presume: for it is easier for ignorance to adopt a general view than to go into particulars. Hence many imagine Africa inhabited only by people resembling the head we have placed at the beginning of these remarks: but such is far from the fact. Not merely the Arabs, Turks and Moors, who inhabit the northern parts of the continent, and some of whom penetrate far into the middle regions, bear a different aspect, but many of the tribes and some nations have features much nearer our own. So great, indeed, is the diversity already observed, that men who have most carefully investigated the subject, have differed very much in opinions concerning the real distinction of races. About forty years ago, when it was found that all negroes had not flat noses and thick lips, it was thought that the certain mark of distinction between them and other men was an acute facial angle, or, (which is the cause of it,) a projection of the upper jaw-bone beyond the forehead. This opinion led to a thousand enquiries and observations, even among the brute-creation: but the result may be judged of from a declaration, made by a respectable public lecturer in this city two years ago. He said that such distinctions could not

be relied upon between individuals, but only among tribes and nations!

Physiognomy has been exchanged for craniology of late years: that is, the forms of skulls are now compared, instead of the profiles of faces. The latter, however, are in part retained, being necessarily connected with the former. The whole subject was regarded by many as closely related to phrenology; and in this view the skull was studied as the dwelling-place of the soul, a place where, it was pretended, each power of the mind occupied a distant compartment, in force or intensity proportioned to its size. But, while various heads already measured bear testimony against this doctrine, and rational observers, as well as bible-readers, reject the gratuitous claims of phrenology, and while a new ground is proposed for the classification of mankind, viz. the peculiarities of the skin, the progress of discovery may well be looked upon to develope facts of greater importance than theories.

Hydraulic Ram.

We find in a late number of Downing's Horticulturist, a minute statement of a new hydraulic machine, called the Hydraulic Ram, which we think may, as well as we can understand it, be highly useful to all who desire to obtain water in elevated places.

It is stated that wherever a small stream of water is found of even moderate flow, a plentiful supply may be obtained up hill to any desired point, where a reservoir may be convenient; thus a spring, at the foot of a hill, or other flows of water, may be made to fill a reservoir on top, and thence be carried to any desired point less high. The mere drawing of water from long tubes, as from hydrants, or bathing-room reservoirs, for ordinary house purposes, may serve to raise a portion of the contents of the pipe to a much higher level. Indeed, the discovery was made in an endeavor to remedy the injury which resulted to the extreme of a pipe in a kitchen where water was drawn from a reservoir above—in remedying the difficulty another pipe was attached behind the cock, and was carried up twice as high as the supply cistern, and from the top the water was ejected each time the same was drawn off in the kitchen; at this higher level a cistern was thus filled with water for other purposes. By experimenting and improving on the principle thus developed, simple machinery is now manufactured, whereby water is obtained at a high level, wherever a flow is found and a descent of but a few feet can be had.

To almost any fall—to any river or running stream this machinery may be applied. At a very small cost any farmer may carry water over his house and place, if at any short distance below spring or rivulet can be found—so from one hydrant can it be forced to the top of our highest houses. With a fall of but four feet—(and this may be obtained by sinking a shaft if not otherwise to be had)—water may be forced up several hundred feet high; with 16 inches fall, water can be raised 65 feet. Many of these machines have, it appears, gone into use in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and are made at a very trifling cost ($18 and upwards) by an Eastern manufacturer.—Sel.

English Scenery.—Hedges.—Elihu Burritt, in one of his recent letters from England, speaking of the peculiar beauty of the landscape scenery in that country, says:

"But the most distinguished and interesting feature of all, is the evergreen hedge. The soft and luxuriant verdure of the fields, reposing in the valleys, or curving gracefully around the gently sloping hills, and ivy-netted cottages and churches of olden time, and the golden wheat fields overrun with the dancing waves of sunlight, would be like unframed pictures, without the hedge. In fact, if our bleak American stone walls, or rail fences, were substituted for it, the rural scenery of England would be robbed of its loveliest feature. Everything looks picturesque when enclosed by this self-woven wall of green—even the veriest pasture. It lines every road and lane, surrounding groves, gardens, meadows and wheat fields. As I descended into the valley, I could look right into hundreds of gardens, which for all the world appeared like so many birds' nests or moss baskets, placed one above the other up the hill, and filled with different plants and flowers. The opposite wall of the gallery was hung around with portraits wrought in nature's 'crewel' work; or with fields alternating through all her pencil tints, and looking like framed pictures in their hawthorn borders."

New Towns.

GERMAN EBENEZER SOCIETY.—A community of Germans, about six miles east of Buffalo, incorporated by the Legislature under the above name, having about four years since purchased 8000 acres of wild land in one body, embracing a number of water privileges, have made such improvements in agriculture and other matters, that I have thought a short sketch of them might not prove uninteresting to the readers. They have been known in Germany for one hundred and fifty years, by the name of the Separatists; and, having sold out their interest and dissolved their community there, they have removed here to the number of 800 souls, and are expecting large additions from Germany during the present season. They have already built up three compact villages, a mile or two apart, numbering about 100 large and commodious dwelling houses, some 30 or 40 barns, from 50 to 200 feet long, four saw mills, one flouring mill, one large woolen factory, a calico printing establishment, a tannery, a large variety of mechanics' shops, school houses, &c., &c.; and have large herds of horses, cattle and swine, and over 2000 sheep.

Their property is all held in common: but, from the following particulars, it will be seen that they are in many respects radically different from some communities. They have invested money in various ways on their lands, and in this vicinity to the amount of more than $1,000,000. Many individuals put into the common stock from 3,000 to $15,000 each; one put in $60,000, and one $100,000. If they ever leave the community, which they are permitted to do at any time if they choose, they can draw back the sum they put in, without interest. No one has yet left them from dissatisfaction with their system. By mutual agreement, they can dissolve at any future time and divide the profits. They marry and are given in marriage, and each family lives separate, except that they in most cases eat some six or ten families together at a common table. The whole community is under the direction and superintendence of a set of trustees or elders chosen annually by themselves, who buy and sell, and manage everything as they think will be best for the whole, and as they have all kinds of mechanics among themselves, have little occasion to go abroad for help. All the children are kept at school under competent teachers, and the older ones instructed in the higher branches, and also in the English language. Besides being well supplied with books in their families, they all have free access to a large public library.

Religion seems to be the governing and inspiring element in this community; each day's labor is preceded by a season of devotional exercises in their several families, and after the close of labor at night, they assemble by neighborhoods, and spend an hour in prayer and praise. The afternoon of Wednesday and Saturday is devoted to religious improvement. The Sabbath is strictly observed, by an omission of all secular business and by various religious exercises, both in their families and public assemblies. Thus far, all has been characterised by perfect harmony and peace.

In visiting this community, a stranger will not fail to be struck with the neatness, order, and perfection, with which all their farm operations are carried on; and the astonishing improvemements they have made in so short a time—mostly within three years; for, beside the buildings they have erected, they have cleared between 3000 and 4000 acres of land, from which nearly every stump is thoroughly eradicated, planted about 25,000 trees and made many miles of durable fences. Their gardens, yards and fields display refined taste and the highest state of cultivation; and from present appearances, they act on the principle, that to eat little and often, is better than overloading the stomach at long intervals. And they accordingly eat uniformly five times each day, viz.; at 5 1-2 A. M., 9 and 11 1-2.; 3 P. M.; and 7.

All of a suitable age, both male and female, are required to labor at such business, as either their taste, genius, or habits may require. And whenever from any cause, such as a change of weather, or the sudden ripening of a crop, an extra number of hands are needed, they can bring 50 or 100 into a field at once, with any required number of teams, and thus enjoy great advantages in cultivating and securing their crops. By a rather minute division of labor, each man or set of men is required to do one thing, and order and system are everywhere manifest, and nothing wasted. In a high sense, a place is

provided for everything, and everything found in its place. In portions of machinery for their factory and mills, and in agricultural implements, they are cautious in adopting our more recent improvements, preferring to use those they brought with them from Germany. Still their cloth and other manufactured articles are made in the best manner, and their farm operations crowned with the highest success.

Separated barns, spacious and well-ventilated, are provided for horses, oxen, cows, yearlings, calves and sheep, so that they are all sheltered in the most comfortable manner through the winter, and the apartments for the sheep are thoroughly whitewashed four or five times a year. Thus they promote health and increase the weight and fineness of the fleece. The sheep are divided into parcels, and each is in the constant attendance of a shepherd and his dog during the day, in summer, and driven up every night and hurdled; and the land thus manured by them during the night, is at the proper time sown with turnips. The cattle are also kept in separate classes; and each is under the constant attendance every day of its herdsman, and driven up to their yards at night. And then look at their series sf barns, say 150 by 40 feet, standing in a line eight or ten rods apart, and the whole lower part fitted up exclusively, one for horses, another for oxen, another for cows, another for young cattle, another for calves and another for sheep; another series standing in another line, and filled, some with hay, others with wheat, others with oats, corn, barley, &c.; and then other ranges of buildings, enclosing hundreds of swine, and others still, to accommodate all the poultry belonging to the community.

Every stable for horses and cattle has trenches to carry off the liquid manure into tanks, to be thence conveyed to the growing crops of the farm; and indeed in all their barns and yards, the utmost attention is paid to making and preserving manure, and their luxuriant crops bear ample testimony to its importance, and the skill with which it is applied.

Flora, too, has her votaries. There are also engravers and exquisite painters of plants, fruits, and flowers, for whose works orders are constantly on hand from A. J. Downing, and Wiley & Putnam, and Endicott, of New York, and Dr. Gray, of Boston, &c.

Altogether they are a singular and interesting community, and a visit to them being but a pleasant ride from the city, can hardly fail to be attended with both pleasure and profit. Wishing to enlarge their operations they have recently purchased a large tract of land (1000 acres) four miles above Chippewa, in Canada, on the Niagara river, and established there a branch of their community. Success to their efforts.—*Cultivator.*

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

There are some very high mountains on the Eastern continent, called the Alps. The tops of these mountains are always covered with snow. Some very kind men live in a large house upon one of these mountains. These men have strong dogs, which do not mind the snow, and when these dogs meet any travellers who are cold or tired, they show them the way to the place where these good men live. Here they are warmed and fed, and treated with great kindness. A great many people would have frozen to death or been buried in the snow on the Alps, if these dogs had not led them to the house of their kind masters.

One stormy night, upon the Alps,
A traveller, weak and old,
Walk'd sadly on, through ice and snow,
And shiver'd with the cold.

His eyes were dim with weariness,
His steps were short and slow;
At length he laid him down to sleep
Upon a bed of snow.

Before he closed his aching eyes,
He heard a cheerful bark!
A faithful dog was by his side
To guide him through the dark!

And soon beside the fire he stood,
And earnestly he prayed
For those who train'd that noble dog,
And sent him to his aid.—SEL.

Deeds of Benevolence are like
"Flower-seeds by the far winds strown:"
they take root in almost every soil—they spring up in the most rugged and lonely places; and they shed light and grace and beauty, around the most desolate scenes.—SEL.

The bible! he alone who hath
The bible, need not stray.—SEL.

Great Spots on the Sun.

CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY,
August 12th, 1847.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette:

Gentlemen.—In consequence of clouds, the sun had not been seen for nearly a week. Yesterday I obtained a view of its surface, and found several uncommonly large spots which I had not seen before.

Herschel regards these dark spots as openings in the luminous atmosphere which he believes surrounds the Sun. There is a faint penumbra or partial shading which generally surrounds the dark spot, which he considers the reflection of light from the surface of a cloudy stratum below the luminous ocean. Should we adopt this theory, there are now on the surface of the sun no less than three vast cavities, besides a number of smaller ones. The diameter of the penumbra of the largest of these openings is not less than 30,000 miles, while the black central core, (thought to be a part of the body of the sun seen through the aperture,) is at least one-third of this quantity. Here is a rent quite sufficient to permit the passage of our globe without contact on any side.

Passing through the black part of this largest spot, are two very brilliant lines, dividing it into four parts. These lines appear brighter than the natural surface of the Sun—whether intrinsically, or by contact with the dark spot, is uncertain. These well defined ridges of light extend some five or six thousand miles, with a breadth of about five hundred miles. One of them takes the form of a semi-circle, and is very sharply defined—the other runs nearly in a straight line. The out line of the black core is very irregular and jagged, occasionally running sharp black teeth into the penumbra. The boundary of the penumbra is less irregular, and conforms generally to that of the interior black core. The shading of the penumbra is not uniform. There are many lighter streaks radiating from the centre and extending quite up to the outside of the penumbra. This spot is nearly in the centre of the Sun's surface, and is now seen to the greatest advantage.

Yesterday at 10 A. M., a large spot was just making its appearance on the eastern edge of the sun It presented the appearance of a long dark streak nearly parallel with the disc of the Sun. A very bright point of light was seen near its centre. To day at the same hour this same spot is well advanced upon the disc, and although elongated, it takes an oval form, the black core, and surrounding penumbra being well seen. Beyond this spot and towards the eastern edge of the Sun the surface is apparently broken, to a great extent. Bright spots and streaks are intermingled with dark ones, resembling irregular tracks and breaks in crusted snow, seen at a distance through green glass. This is the shade given to the Sun by the colored glass used in the examination. I have figured carefully the larger of these spots with a view to determine the amount of change in figure which may take place from day to day.

Schwabe, of Dessau, who has observed the Sun daily (when visible) for more than twenty years, has reached the wonderful conclusion that the return of these spots is in some degree periodical, returning in great numbers at the end of ten years.

Thus in 1828, he counted 225 spots, in 1833 only 33 spots. The number then increased from year to year. In 1837, he counted 333 spots. Again the number diminished, so that in 1843, it reached a minimum and only 34 became visible. Again the number counted each year increased so that in 1846 the number became 157. This regular increase and decrease is certainly very extraordinary.

NEW-FASHIONED RAILROAD.—M. Audrand, a gentleman well known in Paris for his unremitting exertions, for the last seven years, to perfect a system of Railroad travelling by means of compressed air, seems at length in a fair way to succeed. He has laid down a way 100 yds. long, upon which a carriage, built for the purpose, is impelled, upon his new principle, with an ease and smoothness heretofore not attained on the ordinary Railroads. There is no locomotive necessary to move it, inasmuch as this is accomplished through a tube laid in the centre of the road, with a pipe by its side, which keeps up the motive power. This system, the inventor undertakes to show, is vastly preferable in all respects, to that of the atmospheric. It combines all of its advantages, while it is subject to none of its imperfections.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Instructions on Collecting, &c.

Continued from page 495.

Articulated Animals.—Articulated animals, (viz: insects, spiders, crustaceæ, etc.), compose the principal family of the animal kingdom; collections made in distant countries, include generally a considerable proportion of new varieties; and the capture, preservation and transport of these little beings offer no serious difficulties. We recommend in a special manner to the attention of travellers entomological researches; undertaken with zeal and intelligence, even by a person who is not a naturalist, they cannot fail of being useful to science and important for the museum. In this, as in other branches of zoology, it is not only the large and brilliant kinds which are more valued by the naturalist; generally it is, on the contrary, among the small insects, or those of plain colors, that the more novel forms are found; for collectors have ordinarily neglected them, and even in the best explored regions, in the environs of Paris, for example.

'Insects.'—The kinds differ extremely from one country to another, often even from one locality to another, and it is rare to find perfect identity between insects which inhabit different regions, though often, at the first glance, no difference can be detected between them. Although our museum has about eighty thousand kinds, our galleries do not include half that are seen in looking through the different collections of Europe. Travellers should not neglect collecting all the insects they find, even when the kinds do not appear to differ in anything from those found every day at home.

In general entomologists content themselves with collecting insects without studying their manners and mode of life. It is necessary for the progress of science to have exact notions on this subject. It is well to indicate, whenever it is possible, not only the locality where the insect is found, but, besides, the nature of the locality, the names of the plants on which the variety is found, and all the particulars relating to its manner of life. It would be interesting to have samples of the products of the industry of these little beings, the nests of bees and ants, the combs of wild bees, cocoons, etc. The stuffs supplied by insects and used in the arts, are equally important to collect and study with regard to their mode of production. Besides, we shall call the attention of travellers to the alteration made by insects in the plants they inhabit, the manner many of them pierce the bark of trees, or even the wood; eat or roll the leaves, or cause in them, by their stings, excrescences, etc. Specimens of these alterations would be of great interest to entomology, especially when united with the insect that occasion them.

We urge travellers, likewise, to look for caterpillars and the other larvæ, and to preserve some of them alive, in order to obtain a perfect insect, or, at least, a crysalis. Larvæ whose origin is unknown would be of scarce any interest to the museum, while a collection in which each larva is united with the perfect insect would be of great interest.

Besides, the insects that live as parasites on other animals should not be neglected.

The coleopter, or beetles should be pierced on the right wing, the hymenopters, dipters and lepidopters in the middle of the waist, the orthopters and nevropters a little behind, between the base of the wings.

For the small kinds, it is better not to fix them in this manner; and, to preserve those whose shell is hard enough, the coleopters and the most part of hemipters, for example, it is sufficient to place them in little bottles or in flasks full of rolls of paper, or even cotton, if paper is wanting. This way is even applicable to the great kinds and should be employed when there is not time to impale with care the insects that are caught. The small kinds with soft shells should be preserved in alcohol: for drying frequently deforms them to such a degree that they cannot be recognised. It is, also, in this liquor that the caterpillars should be preserved, as well as other larvæ; and it would be well to place with them a certain number of dried insects so that a part might be taken for anatomical researches.

The boxes designed for the reception of entomologic specimens should be of light wood, and, at least, two inches and a half deep; the bottom should be lined with cork or some other very soft vegetable substance and the pins should be pressed in as much as possible. As soon as a box is full, and the insects dry enough, it should be shut and pasted with bands of paper on all the joints; but in warm countries, where destructive insects abound, this precaution is not sufficient; the boxes should, besides, be placed in a tin chest soldered on all sides.

'Arachnides, or Spiders.'—Animals of this class are less numerous than insects,

but they merit the attention of travellers; certain kinds live in the water, but the greatest part are land animals, and live in shrubs or in holes, either in old walls, or in the ground. The industry that many spiders display in the construction of their dwelling, or the snares designed to catch their prey, very remarkable: the nests of the mygales, for example, are very curious. It would be interesting to have a collection of threads spun by exotic spiders, and the preservation of these delicate tissues is easy enough, if they are spread out on a leaf of paper dipped in gum-water. It is perhaps superfluous to add that those specimens would have little value, unless each one is accompanied by the spider that belongs to it.

The preservation of the arachnides offer some difficulties; in drying, those animals lose their shape, and in alcohol, their colors; so it is necessary, as much as possible, to preserve specimens of the same kind by both these processes, and to take care to number them so that they may be easily identified.

'Crustaceæ, or Crustaceous animals.'—These animals are almost all aquatic, and the greatest part in the seas. Crabs are found generally near the shore, in the hollows of the rocks and under the stones; but there are kinds which hide in the sand, or which live at great depths; some live entirely in the sea. It is the same for the decapodes macroures, such as the langoustes and the salicocs. The most successful way of fishing is to sink to the bottom an open case, a kind of basket whose mouth is in the form of a reversed cone; some carrion placed in the interior of this snare attracts the crabs, and when once in they cannot get out.

The small kinds of crevettines are found, in great abundance, in the midst of the seaweed; and to catch them, it is necessary to place a certain quantity of marine plants in a vase full of sea-water: the little animals that are in it quickly exhaust the oxygen dissolved in this liquid and they rise to the surface, where it is easy to take them with a spoon.

Other crustaceæ of small size are found in the deep sea, and are taken in nets like the sea mollusques. Besides, there exist a great number of these animals, which live as parasites on fish, about the gills especially and by a collection of them, science would be enriched by a multitude of new and curious specific form. Until now travellers have almost entirely neglected the little crustaceæ of the order of the entomostraceæ, which are found in fresh water; and it is desirable that they should be collected in all localities.

The best means of preservation of the crustaceæ is to plunge them in alcohol, from 20 to 25 deg., after having wrapped them in linen or leaves. The large kinds should be dried, by taking care first to take out the viscera that are under the shell; but the crustaceæ preserved in this manner are extremely fragile, and it is rare to preserve them entire.

'Fish and reptiles.'—Although among sea-fish there are several kinds which are found on different coasts, the greatest number inhabit particular shores and gulfs. It would be useful then to send those that are found in countries not yet visited by naturalists, and even the common market-fish.

As for the fresh-water fish, they differ, not only according to the country, but according to the rivers and lakes where they live. It would be well to send all that can be found.

Generally, any fish brought from a foreign market, with the name that it bears in the country, would be an acquisition interesting for science.

They should be put in alcohol, or, if too large, only the skin well dried, taking care to preserve the head, teeth and fins. It is essential that the fins should be stretched out in order to dry them well. For this they should be glued on paper.

Reptiles should also be put in alcohol, even if their great size only permits, thus to preserve the skin, which is much better than to send it dried. In skinning snakes, it is necessary to leave the head, and to take care not to injure the scales. Great care should be taken too not to break the tails of lizards.

It would be desirable to send the skeletons of fish and reptiles too large to be sent in spirits.

These skeletons need not be perfect. It is sufficient to take of the flesh, and, afterwards, to dry perfectly, without taking them to pieces. The whole skeleton should be placed in a box with cotton or with very dry and fine sand. If it is too long, it might be separated into two or three parts.

The following would offer great interest.

North America.—Testudo polyphemus, or Gopher. Cistudo Blandingii, Holbrook. Emys rubridentris, Leconte. Emys floridana, do. Emys mobylensis, Holbrook. Emys insculpta, Leconte, &c.—*Continued.*

POETRY.

The Turtle Dove.

WRITTEN AT MEDFORD, MASS., AUGUST, 1843.

A lone one sat the hill-side by,
And wail'd its sad, its cruel fate;
It seem'd to seek a spot to die—
It mourn'd its lost,—its much lov'd mate.

It was the gentle Turtle Dove,
That 'plains to forests far and wide,
The hapless tale of constant love,
So close to sorrow here allied.

The cheerful, open vale it shuns,
And all that's cheering to the heart:
But to the shaded woodland turns,
To tell its tale of inward smart.

How like to Man, when Friendship's flown,
And sympathy has dried her tear,
He flies from life, to weep alone
The changing course of all things here.

But forests wide nor hill-side burn,'*
The troubled mind can bid "be still;"
To Heaven alone our souls can turn,
The aching void with peace to fill. P.

* A small stream.—*Sir W. Scott.*

[*Evening News.*

The Letter from Home.

A youthful stranger walk'd alone
In a great city's busiest place,
He heard not one familiar tone,
He saw not one familiar face;
He trod that long and weary street
Till day's last beam wax'd faint and dim,
But none were nigh to cheer or greet,
Not one was there to smile on him.

He saw before him thickly press
The rude, the beautiful, the proud,
And felt that strange, deep loneliness,
Which chills us in the selfish crowd;—
Ay! though his heart was stern and strong,
And scorn'd each soft and wailing mood,
He felt a sore and saddening throng
Of doubts and wasting cares intrude.

While yet he mused in bitter thought,
A messenger appear'd at hand,
Who to that mourning pilgrim brought
A letter from his own fair land:—
Eager as if it search'd a mine,
His eye that welcome page explor'd,
And as he read each glowing line,
Hope, gladness, life,—were all restor'd.

Yet mightier than the voice from home,
Which nerv'd that drooping exile's breast,
Those words of thine, Redeemer! come
To calm our fears and give us rest:—
When, in some sad and sunless hour,
We pine for smiles and tones of love,
They bid us look through storm and shower
To Thee, our light and life above.

[*Rev. James Gilborne Lyons, L.L.D.*

ENIGMA—No. 48.

(*For the Young Student of Geography.*)

I am composed of 15 letters.

My 1, 14, 1, 12, 7, is a county in Maryland.

My 2, 10, 8, is a town in the Chinese Empire.

My 3, 14, 6, 12, 9, is a lake in South America.

My 4, 5, 9, 12, is a river in Bolivia.

My 5, 11, 12, 5, is a town in Pennsylvania.

My 6, 12, 1, 14, is a lake in Upper Canada.

My 7, 5, 9, 8, is a river in Asia.

My 8, 10, 6, 12, 8, 9, was an Emperor of Rome.

My 9, 12, 7, 5, is a river in Africa.

My 10, 14, 6, 4, 14, is a town in Asia-Minor.

My 11, 5, 8, 7, is a town in Brazil.

My 12, 9, 8, was a king of West Saxony.

My 13, 12, 5, 9, 9, 8, is a town in Georgia.

My 14, 7, 4, 14, is a river in Austria.

My 15, 12, 1, 5, is one of the esculent grains.

My whole is the name of a river in the United States. M. F. T.

Seven Islands, Va.

A big book, in the moral is like a big gun, in the military world. It makes a great noise, and, if it happens to hit, it does a great deal of execution. But, an hundred to one, in the doctrine of chances, it never hits.—*W. G. Simms.*

A good library, a good temper, a good wife and a good friend, are four of the choicest blessings of life.

Solution of Enigma, No. 47, p. 576.—Iron, Adularia, Coal, Diamond, Emerald, Flint, Mountain, Meal, Oxide of Tin, Salt, Oolite, Idocrase, Uranium, Strontian, Celestine, Euclare, Axinite, Tremolite, Talc.—Silico Calcareous Oxide of Titanium. M. F. TUTUILER.
